UNCLE SAM'S CADET ATHLETES

THE VARIOUS TEAMS AT WEST POINT AND THEIR WORK.

The Candidates Do Not Have Much Time to Spare, but There Is No Want of Proficiency-Hockey the Latest Pastime to Be Token Up-Training by Starlight.

At West Point there are not as many men to choose from in making up the athletic teams as at the big colleges-not as many by fully one-half; but the cadet teams represent a wider geographical range than college teams. Each Congress district in the United States sends a cadet or Yale, the greater part of the latters' students are likely to come from adjacent territory.

On the football team at West Point are Graves and Doe from North Carolina; Riley from Kentucky, Tipton from New Jersey, Hammond from Illinois, Farnsworth from Massachusetts, Hackett and Mettler from Pennsylvania, Hill from Ohio, Prince from Illinois, Davis from Minnesota, Gillespie from Michigan. On the baseball team are Whipple from Massachusetts, Gardiner from Maryland and Crain from Texas, while the gymnastic team includes Armstrong from Delaware and Ward from Colorado, and on the fencing team are Scott from Indiana, Hanford from Washington, Barber from Oregon and Strong from Montana. It is doubtful if any educational institution, save Aznapolis, can show teams so sweeping in nwealths represented.

At present the cadets of gridiron ten-dencies are not in evidence in training, but the baseball candidates will soon be at work in the gymnasium, while members of the track, gymnastic and fencing squads are already at work there. The gymnasium is, at this season of the year, the principal outlet for the cadet's physical exuberance. For an hour or so after 4 o'clock in the afternoon it is a busy place—a seething entre for the expenditure of pent up bodily energy. The cadet at West Point lives his life on schedule arrengement. Most of his time is taken up with his academy duties. and the gymnasium being about the only place for him to go when duty free for a short period, he is glad to go there for that which is from 4 o'clock till suppertime. He can go to the library or stay in barracks; but it is estimated that 90 per cent of the entire cadet corps are exercising from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till the evening ment Except on Wednesdays and Saturdays there is little else for him to do.

The department of tactics at the Point embraces "Physical Training,"and "Object," "Meana" and "Methods" are subdivisions of "Physical Training." The "Object" is Health, which is subdivided into "Development of Physical Faculties" and "Development of Mental Faculties." The first named is to inculcate "strength, endurance, agility, grace, activity and precision;" the second self-reliance, self-control, determination, aggressiveness, courage and alertness."

Means" takes in "Military and Educational Gymnastics," which is subdivided into "fencing, swimming, riding, dancing," these four being compulsory, and "athletics, football, baseball, polo, tennis, golf." these latter being voluntary. Needless to say, from the success achieved by the cadets the volunteers have been numerous and willing. It may be mentioned here that hockey has just been taken up by the cadets. The plain was flooded, giving a surface of ice, and Torney of the football team is the hockey captain. At present the play suggests shinny more than hockey. but the cadets are apt pupils. Then, too, ketball is growing in favor. Hackett of the football and baseball teams and one of the best all around athletes in the cadet corps is the basketball captain. A game has been arranged with the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. team; but football, baseball and fence ing are the only sports in which the cadets arrange schedules with outside teams.

Football, baseball, polo, fencing, track athletics, boxing, gymnastics, swimming, bowling, golf and tennis are the pastimes bowing, golf and tennis are the pastimes that flourish among the cadets. There is no rowing. Fencing being compulsory among the plebes, who begin practice in November, and they having other compulsory athletic duties, they have no time to learn rowing. The fencers are very active just now. West Point has the champion intercollected for the property of the contraction of t active just now. West Point has the cham-pion intercollegiate fencing team, and in Cadet Honeycutt, the individual intercoltiate champion. Perhaps one reason by the cadets excel in fencing is because is compulsory for plebes. Lieut. H. J. ehler, the fencing instructor, has the bes out in the morning, and in the afternoon the team candidates. He is assisted by Lieut. H. Glade. Strong of the fencing team won first honors two years ago and yet did not make the intercollegiate team last year, showing how good the team was This year's team also is strong, though Breckenridge, one of the most proficien members last year, has been graduated Lieut. Koehler also teaches the cadet

to swim. He keeps at them until they have qualified. There is a fine pool in the "gym," and one of the first things the plebe has to do when he reports in June is to tumble into the water and show how amphible ious he is. Qualifying consists in being able to maintain one style of stroke for ten able to maintain one style of stroke for ten minutes. In the spring and fall polo is in full swing at the academy. There is a splendid place to play on the plain, and the Government supplies polo ponies to the cadets, who play very well but not as well as the crack hunt club teams. The polo is confined to the first and second classes. is confined to the first and second class to West. Point, and, while there are few States that are not represented at Harvard or Yale, the greater part of the latters' students are likely to come from adjacent

Lieut. Kromer, who distinguished him-self in football and baseball in his cade days, has charge of the baseball team. Lieut. Kromer has served in the Philippines and is an expert boxer. He says that two of the best boxers he ever saw in the army were enlisted men—one Murphy, an Irish-man, the other Meyers, a Hebrew, whom he ran across on the transport going to Manila. The baseball candidates will be-gin gymnasium work on Feb. 1, and on Feb. 15 go to the cage. A professional gin gymnasium work on Feb. 1, and on Feb. 15 go to the cage. A professional coach will be engaged for their further advancement in the national game. Hackett, shortstop; Carter, pitcher; Graves, first base; Gardner, second base; Crain, third base, and Whipple, Winston and Rockwell in the outfield form the nucleus of a strong team. "There is a good bunch of plebes," said Lieut. Kromer, "but a catcher and another nitcher must be decatcher and another pitcher must be de

veloped."

Cadets Armstrong and Ward are the two
crack gymnasts at West Point. There is a
permanent prize, or rather two of them,
for the best all around showing in gymnastics, the Pierce Currier Foster memorial
prize, a first and second prize. There prize, a first and second prize. Inere is a class competition in March, under the auspices of the Army Officers' Athletic Association, which does a great deal for athletics among the cadets, at which a tug of war is an important event. At the same function indoor athletic class compe titions are held, but the big athletic meet of the year comes on graduation day in

June.

There are some proficient athletes at the There are some proficient athletes at the Point. Hammond can do a hundred yards on the grass in 10 seconds, and Upham of Vermont has done 440 yards on the grass in 50 seconds. Daly in the broad jump is another star of the field day meets. He is captain of the '05 team. This team has won the meet twice and counts on making a new record by winning it four times. The class of '96 holds the record with three wins. Individual prizes are given to winners at the field day meet, but not medals. Medals are tabooed, as the not medals. Medals are tabooed, as the cadets are not allowed to wear them. Each

cadets are not allowed to wear them. Each class enters two men in each event.

The fact that the cadet may have to train by starlight for the field day meet does not curb his ardor. Sometimes it is necessary to get out at night and practise, the only available time being from 9:30 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and it is no uncommon sight for airily clad cadets to be flitting ghost-like around the parade ground in preparalike around the parade ground in prepara-

like around the parade ground in prepara-tion for the coming games.

Instruction in dancing is part of the regular training undergone by the cadets.

It is a wide range from football to dancing, but the finished article in the cadet line emerges from the academy ready not only to "seek the bubble reputation at the can-non's mouth," but to "caper nimbly" and grace a ballroom. And his ease of manner in the latter respect detracts not one jota n the latter respect detracts not one iota from his valor in the former. He learns the waltz and the two-step at West Point, the sine qua non of the ballroom. Dancing instruction is compulsory with the third and fourth classes and optional with

the first class.

There are numerous tennis courts and a fine golf links for the use of the cadets, and each has its devotees. The big appropriation that was made for the improvement of West Point will in part be used for remodelling the "gym." There will be provisions for handball courts, a billiard room—in fact, the gymnasium

Triplets That Lived to a Good Old Age. From the Philadelphia Record.

Several medical men were discussing queer phases of their profession, when the subject of twins came up. "It is generally believed by both the laity and the medical profession," said Dr. B. A. Hoover of Wrightsville, who was one of the party, "that where twins or triplets are born they have unequal chances to survive in the race of life on account of having been unequally endowed by Nature with physical strength. A notable exception to this was proven the other day near York when the last one of triplets died at the age of \$8 years, the two others having died two and six years ago, aged \$4 and \$0 years, respectively. They were of the Strickler family—a name which abounds in York county. David, the brother, who was born last, died first, and Mary, who was born last, died first, and Mary, who was born last, died first, and Mary was married to Harry Gross, while the other sister, Migdalena, was married to Henry Quickle. This notable trio spent their days in the peace and quiet of country life, which prohably added to their long out. their days in the peace and quiet of country life, which probably added to their longevity.

A WEEK'S HUNT IN NEW MEXICO.

IT BEGAN WITH A FIGHT WITH PACK OF WOLVES.

then a Big Grizzly Injected Himself Inte the Serimmage-A Lively Night in Camp on the Pecos-Deer and Wild Goats Killed Later-Uncertain Sport

"When we fired our volley of buckshot while ago at a little tomtit I was thinking of a week I once spent in New Mexico, near the headwaters of the Pecos River. said the Westerner who was tramping the Long Island marshes for snipe and marsh birds. "That was only two years ago, and I have every reason to believe that the same conditions still hold good.

"When you start out on a sporting trip there you never know just what you're hunting until you meet your game. 'It may be bear, it may be antelope, or deer, or panther, or it may be rattlesnakes and Indians. The week I spent out there came near including all of them.

"I was spending some time looking over the country on the upper Pecos. One day expressed a desire to go out on a week' hunting trip, and the superintendent of the ranch detailed two vaqueros to go with

"We set out one morning and travelled all day up into the mountains without seeing a thing bigger than a ground squirrel, and I was beginning to think there wasn't

much game in the country.

"That night we camped beside a pool in a dry creek bed. and I went to sleep in my blanket Just what woke me I don' know, but I remember dreaming that I heard the wails of the lost souls from the bottomless pit. I awoke gradually, and even then the long, agonizing yells continued. Then I sat up with a start, fully

"The fire was pretty low, but both Indians, Juan and Leon, were alternately piling on more brush and blowing the coals with a nervous haste unusual to the Indian temperament. The horses had been tethered close by us to a tree, and now they were plunging and neighing and tugging at their halters in a frenzied panic.

"At first I thought it was the neighing and efforts of the horses to free themselves that had awakened me, but suddenly, above their noise, came the same unearthly racket that I had taken for the wails of lost souls in my dreams—a tremendous chorus that rose and fell like the cries of a mob.

"I jumped to my feet, and my body was covered with gooseflesh. The whole camp was circled by wolves, and as my eyes got used to the dark I could see them daring each other to rush in. I now saw why the two vaqueros were working so frantically at the fire.

"Suddenly there was a wild scream from

one of the horses and a mixup of flerce snarls. A husky wolf had fastened himself

to my horse's hindquarters.

"Leon and Juan jumped up and began blazing away with their six-shooters. Fortunately the fire leaped up good just then, and we could distinctly see the horses and the snarling wolves about them. The fire and the shooting drove the wolves of

again.

"The brush was burning briskly by this time, but there was no more fuel that would burn on our side of the wolves. It was about fifty yards to where the dried brush was, up on the river bank. But those two Indians proved worthy of their race.

two Indians proved worthy of their race.

"Leon picked up a blazing brand and made a dash up the bank, Juan pelting along just after and firing two six-shooters the provider of the wolves agenticated." in every direction. The wolves scattered like chickens, and they reached the brush in safety. Then, while Leon held the blazing brush up before him and danced and whooped, Juan built another fire, which

soon was crackling briskly.

"Meanwhile I was tending the camp fire, and just as it was dying out again Leon came down with an armful of fuel.

Then we tethered the horses between two fires, and kept them both blazing. The wolves drew off, and we could only locate them by their howls and snarls and an occasional gleam of eyes, but they

were not near enough to worry us.

"Now, you might think our troubles were over then. That's what we thought, but we made a big mistake. Even the two Indians couldn't foresee what would happen before morning.
"Well, we took turns at sleeping and

feeding the fires. It was my turn last, and Leon had called me. By the stars I judged it to be about + o'clock in the morning.

"Leon was just curling up in his blankets when an unearthly row broke out where we knew the wolves to be. They no longer howled, but each individual member of the pack seemed to turn himself loose into snarls. We could also hear grunts, and pebbles and rocks were being kicked about as though an elephant were trying to tear up the creek bed.
"'Leon,' I said, 'I naturally can't help

turning loose a few rounds into that meeting, just to contribute our little mite to the

ing, just to contribute our little mite to the excitement.

"Leon let out a grunt of indifference. I picked up my repeater, and pointing it toward where I thought the thickest of the row to be, I began pumping cartridges.

"Well. I didn't think before I began that the row could be any louder, but if I'd fired into a powder barrel the result couldn't have surprised me more. I was still more surprised at the result of my shooting on my two companions.

"Leon sprang to his feet with a yell and grabbed his gun Juan was up only a second after. Both of them jumped in front of the fire, their backs to it, their faces toward the fight out in the darkness.

"Then they both began firing, and I did the same, although I had no idea then that there was anything besides wolves out there. Pretty soon I heard the clatter of big boulders coming toward us; then a gigantic form, roaring like a bull, only louder, came poinding into the firelight. It was a bear, and at the first glance I thought him about the size of a smail house.

"Eun" shouted Leon, and we scattered

"Run!" shouted Leon, and we scattered over the creek bed toward the other fire.
"We got up the bank all right. Meanwhile the other fire had blinded the bear

while the other fire had blinded the bear and he had pelted right into it. He roared and screamed and we just poured a steady fire into him, which didn't seem to bother him so much as the blazing brush.

"Finally he freed himself, although his fur was smoking in a dozen spots, and he made for the bank, where we stood firing our repeaters. But he was weakening, and about half way he rolled over and stirred the river bed up. Finally he gave a last groan, a supreme spasmodic kick, a last groan, a supreme spasmodic kick, and fell back, motionless.

"Then Leon went down to rebuild the half scattered fire, but I not be seathered."

the bear a wide circuit. He might have a kick or two left My gun barrel was so hot that I have a scar yet where it burned

my hand.
"Well, when daylight came the wolves left us with a last how and we skinned the bear, which was a half-grown grizzly. That kept us busy all day, but toward evening Leon and I went out and shot a wild goat, which went well with the bear for

supper.

"We dragged most of the bear carcass some distance off from camp, and that night we heard the wolves and coyetes batting as they gorged themselves, and we knew there was no danger of their bother-Next morning we pulled stakes and

moved further up into the mountains, and every day for the rest of the week we had an encounter with something that would have been too big for me to handle alone. In fact, I felt much like a baby in care of those two Indians.

"We returned on the seventh day to

"We returned on the seventh day to Los Cuernos with the bear skin, five wolf skins, two goat skins and three deer hides. I didn't enjoy it so much toward the last—got satiated with killing, as it were—but I've often longed since to have another week on the upper Pecos, where big game tracks are as thick as autumn leaves."

THE CHEWING SEASON.

It Is in the Spring That Jaws Have Their Hardest Work to Do.

"Do people chew more gum in winter or in summer?" was asked of a man who, in the pursuit of his duties, was emptying the cash box and filling up the stock receptacles of a chewing gum machine on an elevated station platform. "Well, I should say there wasn't much

difference," was the reply. "People chew gum the year 'round. "On very cold and stormy days like some

of those we have lately had, for instance, people don't chew so much. They come out on the platform with their coats buttoned up and they don't unbutton them to get at the cent they want to put in the slot; though some may come out even then with the cent in their fingers, all ready. But such very cold days are likely to cut off the sales a little in exposed places a private such very cold days are likely to cut off the sales a little, in exposed places, anyway. "If there is a time when people do chew more gum than they do at others, it would be, I should say, in March and April; in the spring, when the air is bright and springlike and refreshing and people feel good and get hungry and want some-thing to chew on. thing to chew on.

Then, perhaps, the people buy more chewing gum; but as a general proposi-tion people chew gum the year 'round."

A Memory of His Youth.

From the Lewiston Journal Two Rockland men were negotiating to swap horses the other day when suddenly the younger man paused, scratched his head as

younger man paused, scratched his head as if to recall something and said, quizzically: "Didn't I go to your place once when I was a boy to buy a horse, and didn't you try to induce me to buy one whose knees were so badly sprung that each foreleg almost made a right angle?"

"Believe you'did," replied the other.

"Yes, I now recall it distinctly," said the younger man. "You told me that the knee springing was caused by feeding the horse from too high a manger, didn't you, and that if I took the horse home and fed him from the floor that the knees would spring back?"

"B'lleve I did "anarcand the street was not be to you had a manger of the said of the horse home."

"B'lleve I did," answered the other.
"Then I guess I won't swap horses with
you. G'lang."

IT IS A SECONDARY DISEASE. SAYS DR. BRINKMANN.

the Real Seat of Trouble In the Abdomina Region, He Belleves-System of Treatment Which, It Is Declared, Reduces the Mortality From the Disease.

In a paper entitled "Lobar Pneumonia a secondary Disease, Preventable and Conrollable by Physical and Dietetic Methods," which he read at a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of the School of Physical Therapeutice, Dr. Morris W. Brinkmann of this city advanced a theory as to the origin of pneumonia and advocated treatment therefor radically different from the usual theories and treatments. The paper will be published in Germany and the United States next month in two medical journals.

The theory in brief is that pneumonia is directly due to disorders of the abdominal organs, which cause undue upward pressure of the diaphragm and consequently result in impeded respiration. The cure of the resulting pneumonia, according to Dr. Brinkmann, depends upon restoring the affected abdominal organs to normal conditions.

In support of his contention Dr. Brinkmann points to his experience in dealing with pneumonis along the lines suggested in his treatment, and he declares that by the methods advocated by him he has succeeded in reducing a high mortality rate to nothing. Dr. Brinkmann's theory of pneumonis

stated thus: "The associated conditions noted [in cute lobar pneumonial were great distension of either stomach or intestines, or both together, with or without enlargement of the liver or spleen or both. The importance of these conditions will be seen in considering the etiology of pneumonia after studying the anatomical and physiological arrangement of the respiratory

apparatus. "The lungs are limited in their movements in all directions by certain bound-aries. Any obstacle to full expansion of the lung is an abnormal state of the res-piratory as well as to the circulatory

piratory as well as to the circulatory mechanism.

"The variation in the cubic capacity of the chest produced by the rotation and elevation of the chest is not as great a factor as the variation which can be produced by the action of the diaphragm. The diaphragm is also the roof of the abdomen.

"When, therefore, the roof of the abdomen is pressed upward, the floor of the chest is also pressed upward. Whether this displacement produces changes in the respiration we shall at once be able to determine.

"The amount of air which the average

The amount of air which the average adult inspires is 28 cubic inches per respiration, and this is done, we will assume, twenty times a minute, or 560 cubic inches are breathed in per minute. If for any cause the ability to take in air is reduced,

cause the ability to take in air is reduced, the necessity for it is not removed, and the individual adapts himself by varying the rate of breathing.

"Thus if 7 cubic inches per respiration are deficient, this is equivalent to one-quarter of the air taken in during the inspiratory effort. In order to make up this deficiency he respires one-quarter more times than under normal conditions, so that he now breathes twenty-five times per minute. In other words, the individual can compensate for his deficiency by increasing the number of respirations.

"The limit of compensation is, however, reached when the individual can no longer make a sufficient number of respirations to overcome the deficiency in cubic inches per respiration.

per respiration.

"The air entering the lungs at each inspiration and leaving with each expiration, the so-called tidal air, is in contradistinction to the air remaining in the lungs in excess of this, called the reserve and residuals in the lungs." ual air.
"The difficulty in breathing is approxi-

capacity of the throat is so reduced that the tidal air no longer can be held, the reserve air must do full duty, necessitating labored respiration. Upon still greater deficiency of air capacity through lack of space, the residual air is mechanically forced out, and

residual air is mechanically forced out, and gasping respiration results.

"When the capacity of the chest is so reduced that the necessary amount of residual air is encroached upon, the pneumonic support for the lung structure is removed to the same extent, and the conditions represent for the property in the property for the property in the prope removed to the same extent, and the conditions necessary for the proper inflation of the lungs are removed, as is also the support of the great mass of blood vessels, carrying the blood from the right side of the heart through the lungs, to the left side of the heart.

of the heart.

"Respiration is carried on, therefore, under difficulties proportionate to the dis-placement of the diaphragm upward; from simple increase of frequency per minute to finally a feeble, shallow, rapid gasp. Up to this point we have not taken

up the subject of the inflammatory exudate
Let us now consider how the material
found in the air cells in pneumonia reaches

"Let us now consider how the material found in the air cells in pneumonia reaches these minute spaces

"As the blood vessels subdivide they form passageways of minute calibre having walls of great tenuity. These connections of the final minute branches of the pulmonary blood vessels, the so-called capillaries, are arranged around the exceedingly thin walls of the air vesicles in such a manner that the interchange of gases from the air cells and blood vessels shall be as rapid and thorough as possible:

"When the extreme delicacy of construction of this arrangement is grasped, one at once realizes that nature has arranged wonderfully and simply to maintain this fine structure in its proper form by a pneumatic support, and when this pneumatic support in the air vesicle is removed, the pressure of the blood in the surrounding capillaries being no longer resisted as it should be by this support of the residual air, a distension of fine tubes takes place with thinning of the vessel wall on account of the accumulating pressure within the blood vessels.

"Through minute openings in the vessel wall and in other ways an exudation of white blood corpusoles, or leucocytes, develops and goes on until the plugging of the air vesicle cavity forms a mechanical support to the air vesicle walls. We have now reached a point where we realize that the exudation is really a conservative process, in fact, preventing numerous tears and possible hemorrhages as well as collapse of lung.

tears and possible hemorrhages as well as

collapse of lung.

"The other phenomena of lung infiltra-"The other phenomena of lung infiltration are all explained by the conditions found in the abdomen and lung. Fever in this condition, according to my view, is unquestionably the result of absorbing infection from the stomach and bowels.

"We have now reached a position where we can intelligently say that pneumonia is due to a mechanical pressure upon the lung substance and the deprivation of its physiological necessity of space for expansion. Holding such views, we naturally endeavor to relieve our patient by reaching the primary condition.

"The chest and lung are therefore not disturbed in any way by treatment. The one need for the lung is room for expansion, or, expressed otherwise, pure air.

or, expressed otherwise, pure air.
"We proceed at once to employ measures for decreasing the pressure upward against the diaphragm in order that the lung may expand. The moment we have made a

expand. The moment we have made a gain here there is an immediate improvement in the condition of our patient.

"When the natural vigor and tone are again present in the digestive tube there will be no abnormal elevation of the temperature, and the exudate in the air cells will be absorbed. I have quite frequently found pulmonary exudate present with no fever, no pain, very little disturbance of the circulation and a surprisingly slight acceleration of the breathing. I have never seen more than two or three days at the most necessary for complete absorption of the exudate after the bowels were normal.

"No extended argument should be required to prove the need for pure air as a physiological necessity. Reason teaches physiological necessity. Reason teaches that the only safety consists in opening the windows, opening them wide, and having a current of fresh air through the sick room, not necessarily blowing over the

"A chill occurring in any individual with the abdominal and thoracic conditions already described, is to be viewed with concern only in so far as it requires immediate attention. The severity of the chill will be found proportioned to the intensity of the fever about to ensue. The cause of the chill is to be viewed as an entrance into the blood of toxins absorbed from the bowels, and is the inception of the fever process
"The chill stage is treated by covering the patient heavily to the armpits and surrounding him under the blankets with hot water bags wrapped in hot, well wrung, wet coths in turn wrapped in dry flannel. The most rapid reaction can be accomplished

The most rapid reaction can be accomplished by means of a vapor bath cabinet.

"By this means from five to fitteen minutes will give the necessary result, depending upon the severity of the rigor. I should warn against hot drinks."

Dr. Brinckmann lays great stress upon the dietetic treatment of pneumonia cases.

"Instead of attempting to maintain our patient's strength by feeding, we must avoid this very thing, to save his strength by keeping gastric and intestinal decompoby keeping gastric and intestinal decomposition at the minimum. The patient instinctively avoids food and rebels at feeding and his instinct is absolutely correct.

"Especially to be avoided are all nitrogenized foods, such as meat, eggs, fish, cheese and milk, and broths containing them. I give oatmeal, graham bread fruit (raw, stewed or baked, leafy vege tables, green salads. Water is to be freely

One of Gen. Gordon's Stories.

From the Atlanta Journal. The General often related with relish a grimly humorous incident of the battle at ppomattox.

Gen. Gordon said that when the end came he ordered his chief aide to take a flag of truce to the Union commander. "We have no flag, sir," said the aide. "Take your handkerchief and tie it to a

I have no handkerchief, General." "Tear off your shirt, then."
There is not a white shirt in the army, General. I have a fiannel one, but it's far from white."

ODERN TOYS TOO FLIMSY

MOTHER COMPLAINS THAN THEY ARE BADLY MADE.

They Are Carelessly Put Together, She Says, and the Materials Are Poor -Children Not to Blame if Toys Break

Quickly-A Christmas Experience. "Nine-tenths of our Christmas toys" said a mother, "were wrecked before the New Year was a week old, and this is true not only of the cheap things, but also of the costly things. The cheapest were in fragments on the afternoon of Christmas Day, and the others have been falling apart

ever since. "All the little wooden toys were stuck together with worthless glue or were nailed in such a fashion that the nails split the wood Sometimes the nails were not driven so as to connect the parts they were intended to fix, and many of the toys look as if they were made by workmen who never so much as laid eyes on the parts as they put them together.

"As to the big toys intended to last for years and to carry the weight of active. growing children, they are made of uneasoned, cross-grained wood that warps and splits as soon as the toys are put to use. A big seesaw, which by accident came a few days too soon, and was too large to be concealed from the children, actually

began to go to pieces before Christmas Day.

"It is the same with swings, sleds and hobby horses. You might suppose that if any article of use would be made safe and sound, it would be such things as children are to ride or drive or handle. "Anything seems good enough for the children. I'd not have in the house a piece

children. I'd not have in the house a piece of furniture as filmsy as the toys with which my children risk their lives every Christmas.
"It makes no difference whether the

children who handle modern toys are rough boys or gentle girls. The toys go to pieces

all the same.

"Dolls that are handled as carefully as live babies lose their arms and legs and heads in a week. We have a closet full of hideous torsos—limbless and trunkless busts, eyeless heads, mutilated bodies. I've seen my little girls literally shiver and turn pale on seeing the eyes of a beautiful new dolly fall out of their sockets and disappear down into her internal economy or a leg or swi into her internal economy, or a leg or arm come off at a mere touch.

"The reality of the thing is shocking to sensitive children, and I have no doubt that they suffer somewhat as I should myself at sight of some serious accident to the control of the control o

at sight of some serious accident to one of the live children. That closet of torsos is a place of terror to our youngest; she cau-tiously inquires as I open it whether any of the mutilated manikins are there, and her hardest term for any one she is displeased with is 'bloken dolly.'
"Her dearest treasures are two rag dolls,

"Her dearest treasures are two rag dolls, one of domestic manufacture and the other named for a breakfast cereal. Both are practically imperishable and dirty, but I fear more the moral effect of broken dollies than any possible germs that the uncleanly rag dollies may harbor. If some manufacturer will undertake to make a few simple strong toys warranted to last a year and not to endanger life and limb or to excite paroxysms of terror in children by suddenly coming apart, he will make a fortune in five years. He can safely charge the full worth of such toys, for sensible parents rich or poor, will prefer them to the flimsy things that now clutter our nurseries with wreck and ruin."

SENT THEM WITH A NURSE. How Mrs. Cleveland Secured Photographs of Her Two Daughters.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor his popular consort ever approved of the notoriety that has so often been given to the families of

For this reason but few photographs of the Cleveland children have been published, and they usually were the result of amateur and Mrs. Cleveland wanted photographs of Ruth and also little Marian, born while father was the nation's Chief Magistrate. At last a plan was hit upon. The children, accompanied by a nurse, went to a leading Washington gallery, and a number of negatives were made, which, being excellent secured for the photographer a substantial

The nurse gave an assumed name, and the camera artist never dreamed that he had made negatives of the President's little ones, which was the wish and desire of every photographer in Washington. It was a long time before the facts leaked out, but although every photographer racked his brain and tried to pick the negatives out of housands, none ever succeeded in learning which were which.

It is understood that the negatives still emain unidentified in the possession of the man who made them.

Names, Numbersand Fate.

the System that Enables EveryOne to Be His Own Prophet

More About

tem of divination based upon the supposed relation between one's fate and certain numbers indicated by the letters of one's name. The system is the invention or discovery of a New York woman. and an article printed in THE SUN about it some months ago attracted widespread

attention and interest. First, as to some results or alleged results:

A man well known in Wall Street was discussing investments in the office of the president of a trust company the other day. When they had looked up various securities, the president of the company asked: "Do you want the matter arranged

The 5th, isn't it? No, I will wait until Wednesday. That will be the 8th. My number is 8, at least that is one of my numbers and the one that belongs to me spe-

"Let's see, what day of the month is it?

cially. I will come in Wednesday. Then I'll decide just what I want and we will close the thing up." "What, has it come to that? Are you growing superstitious?" asked the president.
"Not a bit of it," was the reply. "This

thing of numbers is a science. It's part of the great law of vibration that makes things go and keeps them going." What is it? What is it called? Where did you get hold of it?" "It's a system that shows a man what his vibrations are and how to do things

without being undone by them half the time, or more. I got hold of it through an old acquaintance who had been down on his luck for more than a year, but pulled out in good shape when he got himself straight with his numbers." How is it done? Who got the thing It wasn't got up; it was discovered by a

woman, a musician-not a player of music.

Here is something more about the sys- | can't tell, for I'm not letter perfect myself

"How about your acquaintance who was in hard luck? Who told him about these numbers that turned the tide of his affairs into the current of prosperity?"

"An old college chum, who is connected

with Columbia University. I'm not sure just what he teaches there, but for a number of years he has been interested in the old Jewish cabala, and other things in that line. He heard of this woman and her discovery and went to see her He studied the thing and found it worked. "When he saw Nichols, he told him that

he believed the trouble he was having was that he was under the wrong numbers. At first Nichols wouldn't listen to himsaid it was all bosh; but as he kept losing right along, and things were getting to a tough pass with him, like a drowning man. he was ready to catch at a straw, and he went to see the woman who made this

discovery.
"When she had studied his name and birth dates, she asked him where he was doing business. He told her at 71 Broadway, and gave the number of his office.

"'You might as well,' said she, 'expect to send a message across the Atlantic by tapping the Morse alphabet on a table as to hope to make a success of anything you undertake there. "Your leading number is 7, the others

are 10, 5 and 3. Now, you are under 8,

which has no relation to any of them, for none of them is even a factor of it. Broadway is 8 and the street number and your office number, when added to get the digit, each make 8. This gives you constant, unrelieved opposition, which you cannot overcome.

"'Again, this year is not favorable.' was last year, 1903. 'You see, when the numbers of this year are added and reduced to a digit we have 4, which has no place among your numbers. Next year you will be better, for 1904, reduced by addition to but a born musician. As to the way the a digit, is 5, which corresponds to your 5 thing is don't, that's a long story, and one I and is a factor of your 19.

"Though he did not put much confidence in the thing, Nichols still wanted to know what he was to do, according to her calculations, to be saved from the numbers that were working him woe. She told him to get an office at 52, or some other number which added would make 7, or, at least, one of his numbers, or some number in harmony with them. "If he could not do this he was to get a

the latter, as he had a lease he could not "Later he moved to a building where the street number makes 7, and his office number 5, and things began to look up. I saw him this morning and he told me that last Tuesday-that was the 5th of January, and this is his good year-he made a deal in

man to work with him some of whose

which there is big money. "This number business certainly does work. Last year it saved me a good deal more than I want to lose. I should have been long on Southern Pacific at the time of the break, which did not mend, but I held off because the numbers weren't right.

"A broker was determined I should buy.

Thought there was a gold mine in it, and went in for more than he was worth. And he isn't in the Street now. "Mind you, I do not think this thing will make a man what he isn't, but only that it will help him to make the best of what he is." Then the investor went out, leaving the president of the trust company, who at one

as if he thought another good man had gone wrong. The woman who discovered the system, which may be called mathematical divination, relates this story in connection with

time was Secretary of the United States

Treasury, shaking his head and looking

its origin. She noticed, in studying musical composition and observing her pupils, that certain numbers seemed to have a uniform meaning or vibration, and also that certain letters in names seemed to be identical with these. She became so interested and impressed that she determined to give herself up for a little time to the contemplative study of it.

She directed that she should not be dis-

turbed and shut herself up in a darkened room, where she remained three days without taking food or holding conversation with any one, giving her whole mind to this subject. As the architect sees the cathedral in his mind before he has put a line on paper, so she, as the result of this study, saw how numbers and color vibrations are related to individuals.

To assure herself that the system was no illusion she set about verifying it by

characters and by those of people who with a number and color definition belongwere well known to her, and the results were a surprising confirmation.

One friend of hers had been writing for years and doing more and better work than others much more successful. She found, on examining his name and birth dates, that they were wholly at variance with the name he had been using and the

numbers under which he lived. She advised him to take a pen name representing numbers which would form a numbers accorded with his own. He did concord with his own, and to see to it that the colors about him were such as belonged to him, and to move so that the name of the street and number of the house were not discordant. This was a year ago, and in the last twelve months he has achieved more recognition than in the whole course

of his previous life. Another instance was that of an inventor who was utterly unable to get capital to put his inventions on the market. In fact, he was so poor that to pay the cost of living was a little more than he could well com

His wife had at one time been a pupi of the discoverer of the system and knew of it. She took the matter in hand, changed their place of residence, put herself and her husband under the correct colors and in all ways adjusted their lives in accordance

with the teachings of this system. In a short time he found a hearing, their fortunes prospered steadily, and now this man is a millionaire and his possessions

are still increasing. The Irish poet and essayist W. B. Yeats asserts that the memory of the individual s a part of one great memory, the memory of nature herself, and that this great mind and memory is evoked by symbols. He states that he has seen vivid images, which might be called pictures, of the more important events of the life of an individual, evoked by means of many colored squares. each one of which was numbered, together

with the repeating of a certain formula. In accord with this is the assertion made by the author of this system that there is a deep meaning in the alphabet of a nation; that each letter is a symbol of far

reaching significance. In speaking of this, she says there is no such thing as chance—that everything is relevant and significant, when understood that there are no spiritual laws as distinct from material laws, and that the alphabet of every language is not only prophetic but interprets the prophecy which relates to the people who use it. She further states that the alphabet of the English language is not complete and other letters are to be added to it.

As she explains it, the system, to enable each person to be his own prophet, divides the names and birth dates of historical the alphabet into three parts, or degrees, bers are found, it is simply a matter of

ing to each, as follows: FIRST DEGREE A, 1. The creator; the beginning; the architect. Color, white.

B, 2. The mother; the moulder. Colors,

C. 3. The son; the Christ Color, light blue D. 4. Matter. Colors, blue and gold. E, 5. The Covenant; the duality of man F. 6. The pattern of all building; the word

made flesh. Color, very light blue. G, 7. Completed material temple. Color, very light green. H, 8. Power; manifestation: the highest name. Color, orange. J. 9. Justice, judgment, revelation. Color,

SECOND DEGREE. J. 1, Christ cycle. Color, white. K. 2. The identity of the Christ. Colors, purple and heliotrope L. 3. Expression of the will ofGod.

royal purple and violet. M, 4, The spiritualization of matter. Color. N. 5. Black magician. Color, black. O, 6, The word made physical. Color, orange.
P. 7, The physical completed. Color, blue.

and matter. Color, canary. R, 9, The completion of justice, judgment and revelation. Color, red. THIRD DEGREE. S, 1. Crucifixion. Color of flame T, 2. Atonement. Colors, light yellow and

Q, 8, The double manifestation of spirit

U, 3. Manifestation. Colors, blue V. 4. Regenerated matter. Colors, very light blue and green. W. 5. Crucifixion. Colors, dark blue and green. X, 6. Ability to rise above all; resurrection. Colors, dark pink and blue.

Y, 7. Power to exercise the seventh sense. Color, pink. Z, 8. Invested with power. Color, orange. While the definitions of the letters and the numbers which belong to them are religious, and some of them, seemingly, too much so to be associated with ordinary humanity and business, it should be born in mind that they are not positive, but only

relative. For instance, when A is prominent in a name, as the initial letter and perhaps recurring several times, it will be found that the person is given to taking the initiative and to working originally. If B, then, to mould and form, will be the tendency. If I, there will be the quickness of comprehension which is in a way a revelation and there will also be a sense of justice and the power to judge. If N, whatever is achieved, affliction in some form accompanies it

The degrees are also taken into account as each degree intensifies. Once the num-

addition until a digit is reached, with the exception of 11 and 22 which are not added. The great trinity of numbers in this system is 8, 9 and 11, and 22 is 11 in its physica form or dress. These, in a certain way

correspond to the trinity as religiously

understood, and the person who has any one of these numbers will find that he is in accord with him who has in his concord either of the others. As an example of the working of this system, take the name and birth number of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1809.

The first name or names give the individual or leading number. The numbers as will be seen by the table, are 1, 2, 9 1, 8, 1, 4. These added are first 26, and again added to get the digit are 8, thich is the number of power. Lincoln is 3, 9, 5, 3, 6, 3, 5; added, this is 34 and again

added is the digit 7. The year 1809 added in this way gives the digit 9.

February is the second month, and so s 2. Adding the 12 gives the digit 3. This make the concord 8, 7 9, 2.3. Briefly this signifies: Power; complete understanding on the physical plane as an inheritance, as the last name is the name of the perity, for those years when leanness is to father; justice, judgment and revelation; prevail. the power to mould and shape and the tender spirit of the Son, the Christ. This does body

forth the character of Lincoln. A peculiar incident recently came under the observation of the writer. A woman whose name is Antoinette, always had a penchant for 11. Antoinette by itself does not cipher out 11. Whatever she started under this number went well, and persons under any one of the trinity of numbers were invariably her people by natural selection but nothing could be found in her name or birth numbers which would be a reason for this.

ord she found that she had been christened Antoinette Prudence. Her mother having died when she was a child, she had not been told this. The two names make her lucky and gave 11 as her number. There are few persons who do not find themselves peculiarly satisfied and at ease when surrounded by certain colors. It

is said that this is invariably true of colors

indicated by the name, and also that the

effect of these on the nerves is beneficent, and that they conduce not only to the health, but also to success in all ways The letter colors are not, however, to be aken bald and unrelated, but as the colors on a palette, to be combined and blended, and the more skilfully this is done the better the result. It is interesting to note that the name colors combined in this way are

becoming. A person who has studied this system with its author conceived the idea of making | small which eften counts most potentive

attractive studies of name colors which find ready sale. A woman who has one of these says that it brings about a great saving of time and strength in selecting her wardrobe, and in other ways. She takes her color study, selects the tints she will use for a single season, is

certain they will look well and gives the matter of color no further consideration. She also gives these color combinations to the decorator when she is having her house put in order, indicating which she wants used, and thus is spared bother and unsatisfactory results. Color as well as numbers is taken into account when determining which persons will prove satisfactory as social or business

associates. When it comes to determining the years that will prove successful or the reverse, numbers are used. There are few who have not observed that there are times when all is fair sailing, and again that there are periods of nothing but stress and storm. The author of the system asserts that by this system one may know what to expect and be able to do for himself what Joseph did for Pharaoh, in providing, in periods of pros-

The author further states that she sometimes finds that a person has outlived his name and birth numbers, has completed certain things and achieved others and has begun a new cycle. In this case the concord is determined by observing the recurrence of certain events, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, a certain kind of events, on certain dates. By noting which are propitious and which the reverse, the numbers which make the new concord can be determined.

In supporting her theories as to this system, the author calls attention to the Not long ago, in looking over an old rec- | fact that Pythagoras taught that all is number and harmony, and asserts that she has but discovered the working of a law as old as creation. As the fact that the numbers of, for example, a great actor and a thief are often very similar, is likely to be confusing, she points out that in each case there would be likely to be the same temperament; the same impatience of hardship, the same desire for congenial surroundings, and so on.

The difference would be in an actuating realization of what is legitimate and what illegitimate as a means of gratifying these desires, and the slight difference in the numbers would indicate this. She also asks those who cavil at the idea that letters and numbers have a vibration which cate determining influences, to consider how beyond the belief of a few years and are the recent discoveries in with the law of vibration. And again that, throughout the universe, it is the viewless which actuates and the infinitely

even have blub below were berth article them The were sing and and bena and hut, for fe nish, Mu as see there happin healt!

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